

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15TH, 1887

NUMBER 20

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

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o'clock p.m. Sunday School at 10 o'clock, a.m. English
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to the Hon. Secretary—D. ROBERTS, Caixa do Correio, 75.

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RAILWAYS.

DOM PEDRO II.—Through Express. Train leaves Rio
at 6 a.m., and is divided at Belém in Central, and S. Paulo
branches. Belém arrives at Rio at 7:30 p.m. Rio to
Belém (terminus) at 5:30 p.m.; later arrives at
S. Paulo at 7:40 a.m. and Cachoira, where passengers for
Rio must change, at 11:35. From Rio to S. Paulo train leaves
at 5:50 a.m., arriving at Porto Novo at 11:35. From
Dourados, train leaves Lafayette at 7:30 a.m. Cachoira
(S. Paulo branch) at 10 p.m. Porto Novo at 11:35. Rio to
3:50 p.m. arrives at Barra at 5:10 and 5:15 p.m., and Rio at 8 p.m.
Limited Express leaves Rio at 7 a.m.; arrives at Barra
at 10:55. Barra to Rio at 2:25 and Marinho Procopio (terminus)
at 4:58 p.m. S. Paulo branch leaves Barra at 11:30 and arrives
at Cachoira at 6:25 p.m. From Barra Rio train leaves at
3:15 p.m., and arrives at Porto Novo at 6:55. Dourados,
train leaves Marinho Procopio at 5:50 a.m. Cachoira 6:45
and Porto Novo 6:50, arriving at Barra at 12:25 and 1:57 p.m.,
reach Rio at 5:10 p.m.
Mixed Trains leave Rio at 8:35 and 9:50 a.m. 3:45
and 5 p.m. first goes to Barra arriving at 8:05 p.m., second
and third to Barra arriving at 9:10 a.m. and 3:55 p.m., and
third to Belém arriving at 7:35. Dourados, train leaves Barra
at 4:30 a.m., arriving at Barra 6:25 and Rio at 3:50 p.m.;
leave Barra at 4 and 5:30 a.m., arriving in Rio at 9:15 a.m. and
1:15 p.m., and leave Belém at 5:10 a.m., arriving in Rio at 7:50.
Night service: Train leaves Rio at 10 p.m. every Friday,
arriving at Barra at 12:30 and Porto Novo at 1:20 a.m. From
Barra, train leaves Porto Novo at 10:50 p.m. every Monday,
arriving at Barra at 3:15 and Rio at 5:30 p.m.
S. PAULO AND RIO.—Train leaves Cachoira at 12 m.
arriving at S. Paulo at 10 p.m. Dourados, train leaves S.
Paulo at 6:45 a.m. and arrives at Cachoira at 12:40 p.m.,
where passengers change to the D. Pedro II line.
CAWAGALLER R.R.—Leaves Niterói (Sant' Anna)
6:30 a.m., arriving at Nova Friburgo 10:35; Cordeiro (1 hour
per journey from Cantagallo) 12:48 and Macico 1:48 p.m.
Niterói train leaves Macico 10:05, Cordeiro 11:05 and Nova
Friburgo 11:08 p.m., arriving at Niterói 5:00 p.m. Mixed
train runs between Rio and Sant' Anna, connecting with
all trains.
CORCOVADO R.R.—Trains leave the Station at Cosme
Velho, Laranjeiras, at 6, 8, 10, and 12 a.m. and 2, 4 and
6 p.m., on Sundays and holidays; and at 12 a.m. and
at 4 and 6:30 p.m. on weekdays.
PETROPOLIS STEAMERS AND R.R.—Steamers leave
Trapiete March 4 at 4 p.m. week days and 7 a.m. Sundays
and holidays. Retuming, trains leave Petropolis at 7:30, 8 a.m.,
week days, and 4 p.m. Sundays and holidays. Mixed
trains: outward 12 m.; downward (from Petropolis) 12:15
p.m., week days only.

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THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED TRI-MONTHLY

for the mail packets of the 5th, 15th and 25th of the month.

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Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JULY 15th, 1887.

A TELEGRAM from Dakar on the 9th instant announces the arrival of the *Gironde* at that port about 5 p. m. with their Imperial Majesties on board. The Emperor is reported to have not only stood the voyage well and without sea-sickness, but to have gained in appetite and spirits. The sea voyage has apparently had a most excellent influence on his health, and the quiet life on shipboard and exemption from the anxieties and annoyances of his official position have done fully as much for his spirits. All things considered, the change is proving an excellent one, for which the country may feel profoundly grateful.

THE records of the General Assembly continue barren of practical results. There has been the customary amount of rhetoric expended on routine work, but the reactionary character of the ministry and the incapacity and subservience of the Chamber appear to be insurmountable obstacles to new and remedial legislation. The progressive aspirations of intelligent Brazilians would appear to be held in check by nothing more tangible than the sneers of the premier, who taunts his opponents with their powerlessness and holds the disaffected elements of his own party in check by a threat to turn the government over to the liberals in case they do not support him. The national bank bill is still in committee, but there are rumors that the government intends to modify it to suit one great banking institution and then make it a ministerial project. On the 4th, Senator Tannay made a reply to the premier, and declared himself openly in opposition. There was really no other course to pursue. The premier declared himself opposed to all the progressive measures advocated by the Santa Catharina senator, complained of the meddlesomeness of the immigration society, and taunted this same senator with a purpose to discredit his country abroad by his complaints and statements. It is a pleasure to say that Senator Tannay found no difficulty in showing how false and specious these charges are, and in proving how great an obstacle to real progress the reactionary spirit of this ministry really is. While the whole civilized world is wondering why Brazil does not deal more liberally with these questions of emancipation, immigration, civil marriage, etc., this same ministry is doing all that it can to drag the country back to the narrow, repressive spirit and institutions of the colonial period. On the 7th Senator Tannay made another effort

to arouse an interest in some nineteenth century question by asking that the "secularization of cemeteries" bill be placed on the order of the day, but with the not unexpected result of calling out an assertion from Senator Nimes Gonçalves, on the following day, that the committee would report against that bill. In the Chamber, Deputy Andrade Figueira, who now accepts the 1885 bill as a satisfactory solution of the emancipation question, appealed to his colleagues to do something to tranquillize the planters. His idea of tranquillity is really nothing less than continued slavery, but he would probably accept something just short of that, such as the deportation or hanging of the abolitionists.

FROM all accounts it would seem that the people of São Paulo have determined to set the question of emancipation at rest at once by liberating all their slaves—not unconditionally, but in consideration of from two to three years' service. Many of the most prominent slaveholders of the province have entered into such agreements, while scores of others are hurriedly following their example. At first sight this will appear to be a genuine case of conversion to the cause of emancipation, but when the facts are known it becomes resolved to no less an impulse than that of fear. It is unquestionably true that the São Paulo planter now feels less anxiety about the future than formerly, because of the large immigrant labor element in the province; but at the same time he is still in favor of getting all he can out of his slaves. A new movement, however, has sprung into existence among the young men in various parts of the province, which is nothing less than assisting slaves to escape. The two thousand odd fugitives in and about Santos are the results of their work, and hardly a day passes that they do not help others to escape. As these are young men of position and influence, not to be scared by threats or police interference, and as they are now both numerous and well organized, the slaveholders have come to the conclusion that the best solution of the problem is to purchase immunity by freeing their slaves on conditions of a short time service. The prospects now are that São Paulo will be a free province before she has had time to consider the boldness of the plan which is being carried out.

IT is said that the government has resolved upon the creation of a small-pox hospital on the island of Santa Barbara. If we are correctly informed, this island was once before occupied for this purpose and the percentage of deaths was something appalling. The reasons are easily seen. Any physician who understands the disease will testify that care must always be exercised not to expose a small-pox patient to sudden changes of temperature, and yet, presumably upon the recommendation of the health authorities, it is seriously proposed to create a hospital on an exposed island to which patients must be conveyed in a boat or steam launch. There can be no disputing the supposition that all this exposure will largely increase the death rate. It is true that isolation will be much more complete in such a hospital, but it might be very much more complete in the hospitals existing. We are informed that there have been no restrictions upon the coming and going of visitors at the Gambia hospital between 3 and 5 p. m., and that no effort is made to disinfect the clothing of visitors, who are thus permitted to spread the contagion. The grossest and most criminal carelessness has been practised all along, and it would seem wise to mend this before trying to secure better isolation at so great a risk to the patient. The records for the

last month show an alarming increase in the epidemic, which had reached an average of nearly ten deaths a day. Certain districts of the city, principally inhabited by the poorer classes, are simply filled with this repulsive disease. There can be no excuse for this state of things, for attention was called to the danger in these columns three or four months ago. The apathy and indifference of the authorities are now bearing their legitimate fruit.

DISINFECTION.

Modern medical science has definitely settled that prevention, if not more important, is at least on a par with cure, hence in these various times perhaps a few words and hints on the subject of disinfection may be useful to all who will take the trouble to inform themselves on the subject, especially as the epidemic seems to be on the increase.

The health authorities can do little without the co-operation of the people, as they can only recommend, and not enforce many of the most efficacious measures, and the great mass of the people, here as elsewhere, is impervious to arguments beyond its grasp; but there are many others who would do all in their power to avoid pestilence, or at least put themselves into the best position to meet it by a thorough disinfection, if they had a proper and practical understanding of the matter.

As no instructions have lately been published on this important question, perhaps what follows may not be inappropriate, and if one person only is saved, or even bettered, by practicing the art of disinfection, by utilizing the information here given, so much the better for that person.

The following extract from a report of the American National Board of Health contains much in little, and if thoroughly understood and put into practice, would be of incalculable benefit. And let it be here stated that American authority on this subject is of the first importance, as by a strict and rigorous application of modern science to hygienic practice, the Americans have succeeded in possessing the healthiest large city in the world (Philadelphia), and have decreased the death rate in the whole country in an almost miraculous manner; indeed statistics prove that no other nation has obtained equally beneficial results. Now for the extract:

"The disinfectants to be used are: first, roll sulphur for fumigation; second, sulphate of iron (or common copperas) dissolved in water, one pound and one half to the gallon, for local matters, sewers, etc.; third, sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) and common salt, four ounces of each to the gallon of water, for clothing and bed linen. For the sick room the most available agents are cleanliness and fresh air. The towels, clothing and bed-linen should be removed from the patient, and before they are taken from the room be placed in a pail of the zinc and salt solution, boiling hot if possible. All discharges should either be received into vessels containing the copperas solution; or should be at once covered with it. Fumigation with sulphur is the best practicable method of disinfecting a house; for this purpose the room must be vacated. Heavy clothing, bedding, blankets, etc., and other articles which can not be treated with the zinc solution, should be opened and exposed during fumigation. Close the room as tightly as possible, place the sulphur in iron pans, supported on bricks, in a tub holding a little water, set the sulphur on fire, and allow the room to remain closed for twenty-four hours. For a room about ten feet square, at least two pounds of sulphur should be used. Cellars, yards, stables, gutters, privies, cess-pools, water-closets, drains and sewers, should be treated with the copperas solution."

Although this extract contains almost all that is needed to be known, a few practical special instructions will now be given.

FOR THE SICK-ROOM.—Free ventilation with an even temperature in general is all that can be required, yet in malignant cases (such as small-pox) use fully and freely of the following mixture, which does not stain, and is better for the purpose here than the simple zinc and salt mixture:

Sulphate of zinc.....	8 ounces
Common salt.....	4 ounces
Carbolic acid (crude).....	2 ounces
Warm water (rain is best).....	3 gallons

Saturate a towel with this, and hang it up in the room, or a sheet kept constantly wet with it may be hung across the entrance, but not so as to obstruct the free circulation of the air: the nurses and attendants can wash their hands in the same solution.

FOR RAPID DEODORIZATION AND DISINFECTION.—Chlorine is the most effective agent known, and may be obtained by placing in a dish or plate three ounces of common salt and pouring on it one ounce of concentrated

sulphuric acid: this will disinfect a space of from twenty to thirty feet in circumference, hence for a larger space more plates of the mixture should be used; or simple chlorinated lime, if exposed to the action of the carbonic acid of the atmosphere, by placing it on shallow plate, will give off chlorine; more rapidly, if a very little sulphuric acid is added.

FOR STEADY AND CONTINUOUS EFFECT.—When a room or place is exposed to infection or bad smells continually, ozone is an excellent disinfectant and may be generated by mixing together one-half ounce of permanganate of potassa, and one and a half ounces of strong sulphuric acid, and on exposure to the air the atmospheric oxygen will disengage ozone, which will be given off for a long time. Solid iodine exposed in the same manner is a good disinfectant in these cases, though inferior to ozone.

FOR DRINKING WATER.—It is always well to filter the water first and add just enough permanganate of potassa to give it a slight pinkish tinge, when held up in a strong light. Have ready a weak solution of permanganate of potassa, say $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and by adding it, a drop at a time, to the water, skimming it, and holding it up to the light, the pinkish tinge will very soon become apparent.

FOR DISINFECTING CLOTHING.—If badly contaminated, the only safe disinfectant is fire; burn the clothes without hesitation. In ordinary cases, if exposed to a dry heat of 200° to 250° (Fahr.) for three hours, they will be disinfected; or the mixture of salt, zinc, carbolic acid and water recommended for the sick room is a fairly good disinfection, and is as reliable as anything yet known for cotton and linen clothing except heat; all articles of body linen, sheets, etc., should be thrown into this solution, and then boiled in clear water, or better do the boiling in equal parts of the solution and clear water. Woolen clothing should be exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur, in a close room, closet, or box, for twenty-four hours; or expose it to a hot sun in the open air for two or three days, which is better than nothing.

FOR THE BODY.—There is nothing equal to soap and water, especially when the latter is slightly carbolicized, say one half drachm of carbolic acid to each four gallons of water.

FOR WATER-CLOSETS, BED-PANS, ETC.—Labbague's solution can be used, one ounce to a quart of water; or carbolic acid, twenty grains to the pint of water; or, better than all, one and one half pounds of commercial copperas to the gallon of water.

FOR OCCUPIED ROOMS.—Ledoyen's liquid can be sprayed in the rooms, or chloride of lime may be exposed to the air on plates, as above described, or carbolic acid and water (twenty grains to the pint) can be sprinkled about.

FOR DRAINS, DITCHES, SEWERS, ETC.—The copperas solution above mentioned is excellent, especially when a little lime is added.

HEAPS OF FILTH.—From the stable, or elsewhere, should be covered with charcoal, or dry earth, two or three inches deep.

As for the present epidemic, small-pox, is contagious like other zymotic diseases, and extends itself from the sick to the well by contagion only, that is to say, by actual contact with the body or its emanations into the atmosphere, or carried by clothing or other articles; yet these facts do not dispense with disinfection, far from it, for though nothing will prevent the contagiousness of small-pox, much can be done to limit its extension, by isolation, or cutting off all communication with affected persons and localities, and by disinfection, by destroying, or rendering powerless the emanations from the sick, or other emanations which might aggravate the attacks of the disease, and more easily carry it from the sick to the well. If the simple rules given below are followed, it is possible to escape the disease altogether, or even if attacked, surely its course will be milder and our hopes greater, if everything has been, and continue to be done to attain to a perfectly disinfected state in our houses, our offices, and our bodies.

As a summary of what has been written above, take the following simple rules:

- 1st.—Do not expose yourself by going to suspected or unknown houses, or places, and avoid mixed crowds.
- 2nd.—Disinfect your body daily by means of tepid baths and soap.

- 3rd.—Change your body linen as often as possible.
- 4th.—Disinfect your drinking water, if you have reason to doubt it, and *all unfiltered water* is liable to suspicion.
- 5th.—Prevent absolutely any bad smells from water-closets, drains, etc., by freely using the copperas solution above described.
- 6th.—Should you unfortunately be exposed, return home at once, take off *all* your clothing, and *burn it* if the exposure was great and prolonged, or, if not, disinfect them as explained above, and disinfect your body by the bath of soap and water and carbolic acid.
- 7th.—Should any one suspected of infection in his clothing, or person, enter your house, open all the windows and doors to allow a free circulation of air, and disinfect the atmosphere with the mixture of sulphuric acid and salt, or chloride of lime, as explained above.

Any of the drugs mentioned in this article, can be obtained at the apothecary shop, and all of them are very cheap and easily managed, but do not forget that sulphuric acid will severely burn any living or organized thing with which it comes in contact.

Nothing has been said above of vaccination and re-vaccination, the only true protectors against small-pox, as it is presumed that no one ignores their absolute necessity, especially during such an epidemic as is now rife throughout the land.

R. CLEARY, M. D.

BRAZILIAN COTTON-MILLS.

To the Editor :

Sir.—The telegram lately received from Rio, announcing the probable removal of export duties on sugar, is welcome intelligence to the people of this province, for which we are profoundly grateful.

The news is welcome, not only as indicating a disposition on the part of the government to deal considerably with a much depressed and struggling industry, but also and still more as indicating a growing appreciation of the acknowledged truths of economic science as the foundation of sound principles of taxation.

This step in the right direction encourages the hope that the government may have the courage to take *another* step, even more important to the finances of the empire through a complete reversal of the policy hitherto pursued.

In a letter, pleading for the removal of the export duties on sugar, which you did me the favour of inserting in the Rio News a few months ago, I referred to what I may be permitted to call the suicidal policy of *artificially fostering the manufacture of cotton goods* in this country. With your permission I will again ask the attention of your readers to this same subject.

Before entering upon the subject, however, I would anticipate one objection. Brazilians, as you doubtless are aware, are somewhat suspicious of suggestions made to them by foreigners. This is but natural. They are apt to think, (probably not altogether without reason), that interested motives may prompt the advice that is often given to them. In the present instance, however, I beg to assure any Brazilian, who may take the trouble to read these lines, that I have absolutely no private interest to serve, and that I write in the interest of *Brazil alone*.

I desire, then, to maintain this proposition—that the *encouragement* which is being given to the development of cotton-manufactures in Brazil is *not* to the *benefit*, but to the *serious injury*, of the country.

Different countries have by nature differences of climate, soil, etc., and so some countries produce abundantly, and with little labour, what in other countries can be produced only in small quantities and with much labour, or, perhaps, can not be there produced at all.

a) There was a time when *wine* was made in England; but it was soon found that in other countries much better wine could be obtained at half the cost of the home-grown article, and so the wine culture was abandoned.

b) There are at present few rich men in England who grow *pine apples*, with such success that for £5 they can produce a pine almost as fine as one that can be produced in this country for 500 réis!

c) For centuries the chief seat of the *woolen manufacture* in England was in the south west of the island; but, since the introduction of steam-power, the west riding of Yorkshire, where coal is cheap, has almost monopolized the woolen manufacture; so that now, for one yard of cloth made in Wiltshire, a hundred yards are made in Yorkshire.

In the first of these cases the English government thought it good policy to encourage the home production of wine by placing very heavy duties on imported wine; the result being dear and bad wine to the English consumer, with a loss of revenue to the government, and without any real benefit to the English wine-grower. Wiser counsels at length prevailed, and the struggle with nature was given up. In the second case nature is so clearly on the side of the tropics that no one dreams of growing pine apples in England to a profit. In the third case we see that even a manufacture long established in a place cannot maintain its position against the competition of rivals that have greater natural advantages, such as cheap coal and iron.

Now let us look at Brazil. This vast country, with the exception of Africa by far the largest tropical country in the world, though as yet its development is only beginning, already possesses some important industries in which it can compete successfully with any and all other countries in the world: coffee, rubber, and in a lesser degree, sugar, cotton, tobacco, cocoa. In all these things Brazil starts in the race with every *advantage in her favour*, and what is required is labour, skill and enterprise to develop these industries in which *nature specially favours her*.

But it is said: "It is not wise for a great country to depend on other countries for articles so generally needed as cotton goods." I answer, that all civilized countries *must* depend on other countries for many things they need. Thus England not only receives her tea, coffee, and sugar from abroad, but depends on foreign countries for the bulk of her food supplies; and so long as she can obtain these from abroad cheaper than she can produce them at home, she will be content to receive them from abroad.

But it may be said again: "England is a rich country, and she has become rich through her manufactures; and why should not Brazil follow her example in this, and so become rich too?" I reply, that manufactures have added to the wealth of England because *nature* has given to England certain great advantages (*coal, iron, etc.*), and because England has been wise enough to *follow nature*, by so using these *natural advantages* as to produce manufactured goods more cheaply than they could be produced elsewhere.

But even in England, with all her capital, and with all the advantages she has so long enjoyed as a manufacturing country, competition is now so severe, and the margin of profit so small, that the manufacturer who is not wide awake to take prompt advantage of every turn in the market, every change of fashion, every improvement in machinery, and every advantage of situation, instead of adding to his wealth by his mills, is almost certain speedily to find himself in the *Gazette*—a bankrupt. And so, if Brazil wishes to grow in wealth, she must do as England has done; that is, she must study and *follow nature*, giving up those pursuits in which nature is plainly *against* her, and devoting herself to those pursuits in which nature is in her *favour*.

But, it may be further said:—"The assistance which is now given to native cotton-mills is only temporary, intended to give the mills a fair start: after a while the assistance will not be needed, and will then be withdrawn, the mills being able to hold their own against the foreigner." I venture to say that no one, capable of forming an opinion on the subject, can for a moment suppose that these native mills will *ever* be able to compete with foreigners. They are too heavily handicapped for this to be possible.

What does experience say? Some of these mills have been established now for some years, and their experience ought to be worth something. What does it teach? Does it show that expenses can be reduced to anything *approaching* the European scale? Of course these mills may *pay*, and *pay well*; but at *whose cost*? I need not say, at the cost of the Brazilian people. And what is the amount of this cost? An amount, I venture to say, that will startle some people when it becomes known.

Here, however, I will not indulge in figures that might be disputed, but will appeal for authentic information. Let the government obtain and publish the following simple returns:

1. The quantity of cotton consumed (say in 1886) in native mills, and the amount of the *export duties* payable on the same if it had been sent abroad.

2. The quantity of goods manufactured in native mills, and the *import duties* that would have been payable on the same had they been received from abroad?

If I mistake not, these simple returns would show that each large mill at work means a *loss of revenue* to the country almost, if not quite, equal to the revenue received from one of the *provinces* of the empire! What, then, must be the total loss of revenue arising from all these mills? I leave the question to the calm consideration of those who have the interests of the country at heart; only giving it as my own conviction that, if all the artificially supported mills in the empire were *closed*, and the customs duties were strictly and impartially collected, the government might at once bestow a substantial boon upon all the lower classes of the community, by *reducing 50 per cent the import duties* on all cotton goods, and this not only *without loss*, but with *positive advantage* to the revenue of the country.

And for *whose benefit* is this great and rapidly increasing sacrifice of public revenue made? The shareholders of the several mills may derive some advantage from the present arrangement, in the form of a percentage on their investment; but by far the greatest part of the sacrificed revenue is simply *thrown away*, wasted in carrying on a *suicidal struggle with nature*.

I might speak of the unwisdom of detaining people in and about the cities to work in these mills, when the *country* is every where crying out for labourers, where every labourer would be a source of strength and wealth to the empire. But I have already trespassed too far on your indulgence, and must hasten to an end.

I began by saying that the abolition of export duties on sugar led me to hope that the government may have the courage to take a further step in the direction I have been recommending. But I am now reminded that the government is apparently becoming more wedded to the policy I have been exposing, by extending to *four-mills* the same kind of protection as has hitherto been given to cotton-mills.

On behalf of the country, and in the name of all that is reasonable and statesmanlike, I entreat the government to pause and consider.

J. M.

Pernambuco, June 24th. 1887.

P. S.—Since writing the above I find the minds of the people here very much agitated by what are supposed to be the intentions of the government, chiefly on three points.

1. It is said to be the purpose of the government to increase the duties on *bacalhão* by about 50 per cent. This is felt to be a cruel hardship to *poor* people, who are the chief consumers of *bacalhão*, and the more so as no similar increase of duties is to be laid on *flour*, the food of the *richer* classes.

2. It is said that these increased duties are to be collected on and after *July 1st*, that is, after only a *week's notice*. This, certainly, does not seem reasonable. The dealers in *bacalhão*, especially those who run the risk of ordering cargoes from Newfoundland, would have just ground of complaint against the government, if a regulation so injurious to their interests should be enforced without their having received *reasonable notice*.

3. It is said *not* to be the intention of the government to remove the export duties on sugar *till Jan. 1st, 1888*. I cannot but think that the intentions of the government have been misunderstood, and that what is really meant is that the export duties shall be removed on *July 1st*, and the new import duties come into force on *Jan. 1st*.

To defer the removal of the duties on sugar *till Jan. 1st* would, of course, lead to the sugar being *kept back* from shipment till that date, thus disorganizing the plans of the planters and of every one connected with the sugar industry, and causing intolerable inconvenience and loss from accumulating and deteriorating stocks. This would be so wantonly and *uselessly* vexatious (for, of course, no duties would be paid on un-

shipped sugar), that it is hardly possible to imagine any government granting a boon in a manner so injurious and annoying.

Might I venture, with all due submission, to suggest that all the proposed tariff-changes should come into effect *simultaneously*, and that *September 1st* would be a reasonable convenient date for the purpose?

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Central Sugar Factories.—The number of concessions, through recent cancellings, is reduced to 35, of which 9 have no interest guarantee. Of the 26 which enjoy an interest guarantee, the capital is 2,400,000\$ at 7 per cent, and 15,150,000\$ at 6 per cent, and they are distributed among the provinces as follows, viz :

Bahia 6.....	5,600,000\$
Pernambuco 8.....	4,550,000
Rio de Janeiro 4.....	3,000,000
Rio Grande do Norte 2.....	1,500,000
Parahyba 1.....	700,000
Sergipe 1.....	500,000
Espirito Santo 1.....	500,000
S. Paulo 1.....	500,000
Município Niterói 1.....	400,000
Minas Geraes 1.....	300,000
	17,550,000\$

Up to the end of the last fiscal year the Treasury had paid for interest guarantees, in gold :

Bahia Central.....	362,617\$074
North Brazilian.....	373,333 335
Central.....	944,285 373
	1,380,235\$782
or at current exchange.....	1,507,321 578
Lorena.....	66,542 790
Total.....	1,633,864\$578

Slaves.—The minister states that no slaves were registered in the provinces of Amazonas and Ceará, and that in many municipalities no registers were made. The slaves registered under the 1885 law numbered 535,251 and were divided among the provinces as follows:

Alagoas.....	1,124
Bahia.....	54,149
Espirito Santo.....	13,382
Maranhão.....	11,200
Minas Geraes.....	159,938
Município Niterói.....	7,484
Paraná.....	3,596
Pernambuco.....	20,252
Piahy.....	5,538
Rio de Janeiro.....	158,567
Rio Grande do Norte.....	2,209
Rio Grande do Sul.....	8,393
São Catharina.....	4,900
S. Paulo.....	71,601
Sergipe.....	16,887
	535,251

The total does not enter, but the table is so evidently defective that this makes but a slight difference. The minister estimates the slave population at about 650,000, or 483,228 less than the number registered on June 30th, 1885. So far as statistics had been received the number of servagarian freedmen numbered 90,713, but 80 municipalities were to be heard from. There were 16,377 slaves under 65 years, who are obliged to work for 3 years, or to the completion of 65 years.

Emancipation Fund.—The number of emancipations under this fund is stated to have been 39,014 since its formation at an expense of 18,079,674\$ in the Treasury and 1,164,495\$ from savings of the freedmen. The seventh contribution of 2,000,000 would shortly be distributed.

Patents.—In the year 118 patents were granted and 133 cancelled.

Attorneys.—The minister deduces from the number of privileges that are allowed in lapse, that the mineral wealth of Brazil is phenomenal. A project of a law would be presented, regulating the matter.

Iron-mine Foundry.—The out-turn for the year was 141,822\$220, of which produce of the value of 65,553\$400 were in stock. The expenses were 175,628\$946. The ore extracted amounted to 1,109 tons, and the fuel consumed was 2,428 tons of coal and 3,342 cubic metres of wood.

Phosphate of Lime.—The contract with Sr. Manoel Joaquim Bages de Lima was signed on April 23rd; by this the contractor obliges himself to establish two factories and five deposits in the empire and pay to the Treasury 28000 per ton.

Slates.—Slates are also fairly, and considerable quantities of the leaf are smuggled into Paraguay and thence shipped. The provinces reporting show the value of the article and its weight exported in 1886 :

	tons	value
Paraná.....	16,600,000	2,600,000\$000
São Catharina.....	2,934,954	425,567 930
Rio Grande.....	604,147	93,499 237
	20,139,101	3,118,154\$67

Rubber in Mato Grosso.—On September 14th last, the chargé d'affaires in Paraguay informed the department that large forests of rubber trees existed in Mato Grosso on the Paraguayan frontier. A small sample of the produce had been submitted to analysis and found equal to similar rubber of the first quality.

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

July 4.—In the Senate, Sr. Virimú de Meleiros, Ignacio Martins and Jaguaribe offered various measures of reform to the government. Senator Silveira Martins made a sharp attack, which was replied to by the premier. Senator Tannay made a vigorous reply to the remarks of the premier in the session of the 1st, and pointed out that the province of Pará sent a legion of priests to the legislature. In the Chamber the session was of no general interest.

July 5.—In the Senate the minister of empire protested against some remarks of Senator Tannay, who seems to have stirred up a wasp's nest. Some sharp remarks were exchanged and a portion of swollen linen washed between the premier and Senator Tannay. The navy bill was discussed by Senator Cândido de Oliveira and the minister of marine. In the Chamber Deputy Andrade Figueira made an appeal to his colleagues to tranquillize the planters. He thinks, as heretofore, that the 1885 law covers the emancipation question. The rest of the session was occupied in discussing the department of justice estimates.

July 6.—In the Senate the session was of little interest. Senators Delanare, Meleiros and Avila spoke on the navy bill; the last again predicted a conflict with the Argentine Republic. In the Chamber Deputy Albuquerque referred to the medical school, the Duke de Saxe's annuity, etc. The minister of agriculture replied. The session was occupied in discussing the estimates of the department of empire.

July 7.—In the Senate Sr. Silveira da Mota asked for information regarding histories; the minister of finance replied deprecating the action of the legislature in the last session, when his amendments tending to a radical change in the matter were rejected. Senator Tannay asked that the secularization of remeries be put on the order of the day; the committee to which it was referred had not reported, and its chairman explained that the delay arose from discordant opinions. The minister of marine replied to preceding speakers on his estimates; he stated it was cheaper to send timber from Rio to Pará, than to buy it there. Senators Meleiros and Correia also spoke. In the Chamber Baido de Camêlô presented the project of a law to render companies owning trams and other vehicles responsible for accidents. Deputy Rusa e Silva presented a project for the abolishing of export duties on sugar; he repeated that high railway tariffs in Pernambuco promoted pack-animals to compete for freight. In discussing the department of empire budget, Deputy Olympio de Campos, defended the clergy against the attacks of Senator Tannay; he was called to order and proceeded to oppose the propositions of the government to stop payment of salaries to foreign priests. Deputy Araújo Côes made some inquiries regarding a physician who holds certain official positions, and has accompanied the Emperor to Europe. Deputy Beldan questioned the minister of finance on the change in the tariff. The minister, Barão de Gushy and Andrade Figueira spoke also, but no new ideas were produced.

July 8.—In the Senate Sr. Nunes Gonçalves in reply to Senator Tannay declared that the committee would report against the secularization of remeries. The question of the contract with the Société Générale des Forges et Chantiers brought Senator Meleiros to the front, who complained that his motion for information presented ten months ago had received no answer, and he moved again for information. Senators Silveira da Mota and Ignacio Martins opposed the motion and Silveira Martins forced it. The rest of the session was occupied by Senator Avila, who spoke on the navy estimates. In the Chamber Deputy Penna called attention to the necessity of modifying the freight on rubber by the D. Pedro II railway, saying that this industry promised to be important in the province of Minas. Deputy Andrade Figueira availed of the debate on the department of empire estimates to say some hard things to the government, his fellow conservatives and to the Senate. Deputy Albuquerque asked for information about the Child abolition commission; the premier replied.

July 9.—No session in either Senate or Chamber.

July 11.—In the Senate a motion of Sr. Tannay asking if the government proposed to have Brazil represented at the Paris exposition in 1889 produced a slight skirmish in which Senators Dantas, Silveira da Mota and the premier took part. Senator Affonso Celso inquired if the Club de Engenharia was to receive aid that Brazil should be represented at the French railway exhibition. The premier said that opportunistically this aid would be extended. Senator Cândido de Oliveira and Affonso Celso spoke on the navy bill; the latter picked the report of the minister to pieces and declared that certain vessels reported in good order were just the contrary. The minister of marine

commenced his reply to preceding speakers, but was interrupted by the expiration of the time. In the Chamber there was no quorum.

July 12.—In the Senate the session was of little interest. In the Chamber Deputy Motta put his question to the president of the council, as to whether the government considered itself strong enough to rule the country and received the expected answer, viz: that so long as the cabinet enjoyed the confidence of the Crown and the country as represented by the majority in the Chamber, there could be little doubt as to its strength.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

An outbreak of small-pox is reported from Petropolis.

The June receipts of the Paralyha custom house amounted to 42,471\$152.

The June receipts of the Pernambuco custom house amounted to 741,374\$780.

The May receipts of the Maranhão custom house amounted to 102,823\$609.

The receipts of the Santa Catharina custom house during the last fiscal year were 603,660\$434, against 372,451\$483 in the preceding year.

The May receipts of the Pará custom house amounted to 832,889\$575, to which imports contributed 609,451\$280 and exports 138,930\$587.

The last registry just published, shows a slave population of 107,339 for the province of São Paulo, whose official valuation aggregates 73,701,071\$900.

The total receipts of the Santos custom house in 1886-87, excluding deposits, were 11,681,227\$657, against 7,295,575\$636 in the preceding year.

In Petropolis, on the eve of St. John, dynamite bombs were exploded in honour of the saint and a number of windows were "smashed." We wonder what the owners of the windows said about it?

The June receipts of the São Paulo post-office amounted to 10,628\$330 for the city, and 27,057\$610 for the rest of the province, against 8,979\$860 and 23,956\$470 respectively for the same month of last year.

The June rainfall at São Paulo amounted to only 17.1 millimetres, distributed over 4 days. The average temperature for the month was 59.2° Fahr., the minimum having been 44.2° and the maximum 78.8°.

The anniversary exercises of the Colégio Cross at São Paulo on the 1st inst. are reported to have been well attended and a great success. The programme consisted of recitations, music, addresses and a farce in one act, all of which were followed by dancing.

The mental condition of the *Correio Paulistano* is becoming really pitiful. On the 10th a tremendous leader appeared in that journal, which was designed to completely smash up the republicans of Brazil. We shall not venture the objections to a Brazilian republic, but we see little hope of its ever succeeding, but when the *Correio* goes outside to contest the success of republican institutions in the United States, his ignorance is simply afflicting.

A São Paulo jury celebrated the glorious "Fourth" by acquitting 11 persons of the charge of breaking out of jail on the morning of October 2nd, 1884. A similar decision was reached last year, from which the judge appealed, as he could not quite understand how a party of prisoners could get out of jail without permission, except by breaking out. The jury, however, felt that it was a matter to be treated on other grounds, and accordingly discharged them.

According to a local paper of Buzina, São Paulo, the streets of that village are traversed every day by starving immigrants from the colony of Canas, who are compelled to beg for food. They can not speak Portuguese and are compelled to exhibit their scrawny limbs and sunken stomachs to make their wants understood. This is but the beginning of what promises to be a pitiful experience, yet it is said that the president of São Paulo proposes to introduce 20,000 more before the end of the year!

According to the *Monitor Sul-Mineiro* a curious incident connected with the institution of slavery has recently come to light at Santa Rita do Sapacuby, Minas Geraes. Some time ago a widow resulting in that parish married one of her slaves, named Zacharias, (the widow's name, however, is not given), who thus became the master of his fellow slaves. His wife and mistress, however, persisted in considering him as her slave, as well as her husband, and registered him as such. And recently she has been seeking to have him emancipated through the operations of the emancipation fund on the score of his being married to a free woman.

The *Gazeta* of Campinas, of the 7th inst., announces the capture of a negro in the woods near Botucatu, who had some time before kidnapped the daughter of a well-known Minas planter. He carried the girl into the woods with him, tying her to trees when it was necessary for him to go after food, and morning continually from one place to another to avoid discovery and capture. The girl must have led a horrible life, living in the forest and jealously guarded by such a monster. He was finally discovered, and though he fought desperately, finally yielded to kill the girl herself, who was wounded in the arm and captured. The unhappy girl was restored to her friends.

A "Banco Territorial e Mercantil" has been opened at Juiz de Fora. Its prime object, as in all such banks, will be to make money out of the merchant to loan to the planter.

A telegram from Motta Jr., dated São Paulo the 5th inst., announces the discovery of a treasure trove. The São Paulo people really ought not to let this poor fellow run about without an attendant.

The June receipts of the Rio Grande custom house amounted to 163,865\$663, against 158,824\$081 in the same month of last year. The receipts at the Pelotas mesa de rendas amounted to 29,564\$928.

There is a little village called Conceição, two leagues from Salto, province of São Paulo, where small-pox is making terrible ravages. The people are very poor, and equally shiftless. The *Imprensa Unica* says that three bodies were found there which had been two days without burial.

As a well known São Paulo merchant was returning home from Rio de Janeiro a few days ago, a thief relieved him of a hand satchel within which were shawls to the amount of 40,000\$. The police were informed of the loss, and the thief was caught with the satchel in his possession.

The immigration scheme of the planters of Rio de Janeiro appears to have exploded. There seems to be too little coffee to authorize the necessary expenses, and the movement seems to be reduced to asking the government to introduce 3,000 immigrants.

The president of São Paulo has recently decided that the mere registry of a slave as of "unknown parentage" is not in itself sufficient ground for liberation. This may be accepted as the executive view of the case. As several judges have decided to the contrary, the question now arises: whose interpretation of the law is to be accepted?

According to the *Diário de Santos* the June receipts of coffee at Santos amounted to 131,939 bags, making 2,588,906 bags since 1st July, 1886, against 1,669,817 bags in the preceding crop year. The receipts for last year were the largest on record. The export in June was 120,650 bags (including 143 crates), making 2,478,754 bags during the crop year, against 1,657,176 bags in 1885-86.

We are informed that a large number of Rio coffee planters are acquiring plantations in the new coffee districts of São Paulo. This indicates not only an early collapse of coffee production in the province of Rio de Janeiro, where the production depends largely upon slave labour, but a large increase in the production of São Paulo, where free labour has secured a footing and where the planter and cultivator can be used.

São Paulo immigration statistics show that 21,000 immigrants arrived in that province between 1st January, 1882, and 25th April, 1886, 7,570 between 26th April, 1886, and 31st December of the same year, and 15,745 during the current year to the end of June, a total of 44,315. Of these 25,002 were Italians. The rest in the province, aside from what was paid from the national treasury, was 1,438,501\$875.

RAILROAD NOTES

The Paulista company has recently launched another steamer on the Mogy-guaçu.

The traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway in June were 166,804\$716. Expenses are not given.

The *Journal* of the 14th says the president of Rio de Janeiro has ordered the public sale of the Cantagallo railway to the highest bidder inside of 40 days.

A decree of the 7th authorized the Comde d'Eu railway to extend its line to Cabiellella, and granted an interest guarantee of 6 per cent. on £ 59,273 to be employed in this extension.

The government has granted permission to the Quarahim Inaqui company, Rio Grande do Sul, to open traffic provisionally on that part of its line comprehended between Quarahim and Uruguayana.

An automatic alarm and gate for railway crossings has just been placed on exhibition at the railway exposition in the Lyceum, which is the invention of Sr. Antonio José Martins, a carpenter of Bura Mansa. The invention is apparently practical and should certainly have a good trial.

Another new time table enters into effect on the Dom Pedro II and "Norfolk" lines on the 16th, the upward express leaving Rio at 6 a.m. and arriving at S. Paulo at 6:45 p.m.; and the downward express leaving S. Paulo at 6 a.m. and arriving at Rio at 6:40 p.m. The trains are in stop at Taubaté for breakfast and dinner, as well as at the Barra.

The directors of the Bahia and Minas railway, in their report dated 30th ult., state that the inventory showed in 1883 values to the extent of 5,423,700\$ against which there was due the province of Bahia the sum of 1,281,600\$. The line in traffic between Caravellas and Aymoré is 142 kilometres long. Of the extension 20 kilometres were built, but not in traffic, and the surveys of 60 kilometres had been approved. The provincial government of Minas had agreed to guarantee 7 per cent. on a capital of 6,000,000\$, in consequence of which the company had raised a debenture loan to that extent at the same interest. In the years 1883 and 1884 the deficits were 129,508\$ and 127,473\$; in 1885 and 1886 there were surpluses of 8,579\$ and 28,557\$.

A public trial of the new electric tram-car of the Julien system took place on the 12th inst. over the Botanical Garden line between the Largo do Machado and the Botanical Garden. The greater part of the invited guests went in horse cars. The electrical motor broke down about half way out, and the despatched mule was called in to conclude the experiment.

A telegram from Pará received by the *Journal* on the 10th states that the president of the province had signed the contract for the construction of the Araguaya railway. The concession is for 30 years, during 25 of which the province guarantees 7 per cent. in currency on the capital of the company. It is claimed that the line will open free communication between the provinces of Guyaz and Pará.

The balance sheet of the Juiz de Fora and Pião railway shows the following items on December 31st:

Construction of the line.....	1,450,643\$
Interest guarantees.....	70,982
Instruments, etc.....	4,931
Real estate (proprios).....	7,023
Material.....	33,669
Ships.....	8,573
Contract for construction.....	152,532
Charges on inventories.....	223,876
And on the other side:	
Capital.....	1,500,000\$
Debitantes.....	1,500,000\$
Less, on hand.....	552,800\$
Hypothecated.....	907,912
Bank of Brazil.....	1,460,712
Contracts.....	306,962
Debitante interest.....	102,150
	19,890

LOCAL NOTES

A new racing club has been organized in the city under the title of "Sport Club."

It would seem that an unfavorable opinion has been received upon the quality of the bark produced on the cinchona plantation near Theresopolis.

The June arrivals at the Ilha das Flores immigrants' station numbered 891, of which 694 were Italians. The total arrivals since January 1st number 8,296.

The government has directed the chief of police not to permit the landing of any more Tarks and Arabs without their being provided with proper passports.

Mr. E. W. May, superintendent of the Royal Mail company here, left by the *Tamar* on the 9th. Mr. May will make but a short stay in England and will probably resume his post within four months.

If, as is generally conceded, the man in the white hat stole the "moke," it would be extremely difficult to spot the criminal in Rio just now. There seems to be an epidemic of white hats.

The medical profession will be interested to know that a man died at the Misericórdia from a "fractura subcutanea da perna direita." A "subcutaneous fracture" will be a novelty to every one but an oysterman.

The minister of empire proposes to establish a small-pox hospital on the island of Sta. Barbara, in the harbor. About the time the hospital is established, the chances are that small-pox will have disappeared.

A new incandescent electric burner, called the "Lampada Elétrica Brasileira," invented by Sr. Argemiro Augusto da Silva, was exhibited at the Lyceum on the evening of the 9th inst. In the opinion of Commander Carvalho it beats both Edison and Swan.

It is more than likely that the action of the Chamber of Deputies in suppressing that little subsidy of 75,000\$ a year to the Duke of Saxe will cause a profound sensation in Europe. It will be considered as nothing less than fatal blow at the sacred cause of "assisted-immigration."

The new "Club Militar" in this city, whose objects, it is said, are not political, has decided to nominate General Deodoro for a candidate in the next senatorial election in the province of Rio de Janeiro. The Club declares himself frankly in favor of abolition and a separation of church and state.

The numerous admirers of Sarah Bernhardt will be pleased to hear that she has been arrested in New York for kicking the dishes about at the Hoffman House and using abusive language because her dinner was served four minutes late. It may be an eccentricity of genius, but it needs a little curbing just the same.

While Liberals and Conservatives are preaching economy, it appears that there is to be a competition at our Fine Arts Academy for the first prize, and the minister of empire has authorized the expenditure of 840\$ for five models and 466\$380 for arranging a room for the Brazilian Raphaels to work in.

The government has approved the statutes of the Rio Flour Mills and Granaries, and has authorized that company to transact business in Brazil. The company must have a fully empowered representative here, submit to the laws of the empire, and deposit 20,000\$ in the Treasury or some bank to secure its contracts in the country.

Medical statistics are always interesting. During the past year at the Santa Casa dispensary in S. Christovão there were examined 2,566 patients, who were seen 7,502 times, and received 14,847 prescriptions. The original diagnoses do not seem to have been carefully made, nearly six prescriptions for each patient is good for the dispensing chemist, but seems a trifle extravagant for free physic.

[illegible]

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Caviré..... July 15th
Gallia..... 20th

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(LIMITED)

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Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Ditto, paid up..... 500,000
Reserve Fund..... 150,000

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RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, SÃO PAULO,
RIO GRANDE DO SUL, PELOTAS, MONTEVIDEO,
AND NEW YORK.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
Capital paid up..... 500,000
Reserve fund..... 300,000

Draws on:

Messrs. GLYN, MILLS, CURRIE & Co.,
LONDON,

Messrs. MALLET FRÈRES & Co.,
PARIS,

Messrs. J. H. SCHRÖDER & Co.,
HAMBURG,

BANCO INTERNACIONAL
DO BRAZIL.

22, Rua da Alfandega, 22

Capital..... 20,000,000\$000

President..... Managing Director
Visconde de Figueiredo..... Edward Herdman, Esq

This bank draws on

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons—London

Messrs. De Rothschild Frères—Paris

Deutsche Bank..... Hamburg

Banque d'Anvers..... Antwerp

Banca Generale, and agencies,..... Rome

Banco Hipotecario de Es-..... Madrid

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No reasonable offer refused.

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With the beginning of its 14th volume (January, 1887)
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In their future they will seek to keep its pages as
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